THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 46. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 14TH JUNE, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned have, from this date, formed a Copartnership to Practise at WOOSUNG, and SHANGHAE, as General Medical Practitioners.

JAMES IRONS, M.R.C.S., *England.*
GEORGE MOTTLEY, M.R.C.S., *England.*

THE above have made arrangements to continue THE DISPENSARY, as an open and general one, which will be conducted as at present, under the immediate superintendence of

Mr. MOTTLEY.

Prescriptions compounded, &c. Attached to the above Dispensary, Hospital accomodation is provided for patients.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company; are prepared to grant Policies, payable in *Bombay* by Messrs. EWART, LYON & Co., *Calcutta* by Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Canton* by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., and by ourselves in *Shanghae.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 5th April, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged,*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £100,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED per *Androklos* and for sale by the undersigned—

PORTABLE WATER CLOSETS, Complete.
Ladies & Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES.
Do. Do. WRITING DESKS.
Ladies' COMPANIONS.
Do. Leather Reticules and Papier Maché COMPANIONS.
INKSTANDS, PEN HOLDERS, and PEN WIPERS.
Paper WEIGHTS, and Dogshead LETTER-CLIPS (new style.)
MATCH BOXES with Wax Tapers.
Patent APERIENT FOUNTAINS.
RAILWAY WHISTLES.
CEGAR CASES.
French Polished Mahogany MERCHANTS CABINETS.
TAPE MEASURES.
Windsor, Almond, and Honey SOAP.
Cloth, Alpaca, and Tweed CAPS.
Ladies & Gentlemen's Gold and Silver mounted RIDING WHIPS.
Gentlemen's WALKING STICKS, Assorted.
And a few elaborately CARVED PLATTERS.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 25th April, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, *SHANGHAE,*
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned Superior SODA WATER and LEMONADE, orders from NINGPO, AMOY, HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO, will meet with every attention.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
EX-*ALBEMARLE.*

THE undermentioned PERFUMERY, &c., &c., Imported from PARIS and LONDON, and warranted of superior quality, viz:—

ESSENCES (Assorted).
BEST PERFUMES, Stopped Bottles.
Do. Do. in Cut Cristal Box.
TOILET VINEGAR.
LAVENDER WATER in Assorted Bottles.
IRRIGATORS or FOUNTAINS.
ELIXIR for the Teeth.
Extract of HONEY.
LAVENDER AMBREE.
BANDALINE.
Best HAIR OIL.
New Cut Bottles BEST PERFUMES.
Sacoches ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
EAU DE COLOGNE, Long & Short Bottles.
Naples SOAP.
Best FANCY SOAP in Tablets.
Do. Do. Do. in French Boxes.
SPERMACETI TABLETS.
CREAM of Almonds for Shaving.
Parisian liquid HAIR DYE.
COSMETIQUES, Assorted Colors.
New Do. in Box with Glass & Clasp.
Aromatical SOAP in Oval Tablets.
Queen's OWN in Do.
Toilet SOAP, 6 in Boxes.
MALACTION for Shaving.
VENITIAN BOTTLES filled with Essences.
ODONTINE for the Teeth.
DEPILATORY.
PASTILLES (Assorted).
French POUDRE D'AMANDES.
AROMATIC VINEGAR in Cases.
SMELLING SALTS.
Nutritive CREAM for the Hair.
Parisian Do. Do.
MARROW OIL, Stopped Bottles.
BEAR'S GREASE.
COLD CREAM.
ROSE LEAF POWDER.
VIOLET POWDER.
POWDER BOX and PUFF.

ALSO,
EX-*ALVERTON.*

An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, Imported to Order and warranted of Superior quality, and to be disposed of at considerably reduced prices, viz:—

Best London PICKLES.
Do. Imperial Hot Do.
Do. West India Hot Do.
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
RASPBERRY Do.
SALAD OIL.
French OLIVES.
Do. CAPERS.
PICKLED MUSHROOMS.
WALNUT KETCHUP.
MUSHROOM Do.
ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.
HARVEY'S SAUCE.
READING Do.
BEEF-STEAK Do.
Assorted FRUITS.
Superior MUSTARD.
JAMS and JELLIES.
DRIED HERBS.
Preserved CARROTS.
GREEN PEASE.
Preserved SALMON in 2-lbs. Tins.
PEARL BARLEY in 6-lbs. Do.
Scotch OATMEAL in 6-lbs. Do.
MACCARONI in 4-lbs. Do.
VERMICELLI in 4-lbs. Do.
ANCHOVY PASTE.
MOORE'S Improved CHOCOLATE in Tins.
Do. Do. COCOA in Do.
Do. Do. Concentrated MILK in Do.
Best Smoked HERRINGS in Tins.
Loch Fine Salted Do. in Jars.
Salted SALMON in Jars.
SARDINES in Tins.
Best ZANTE CURRANTS in Jars.
Jordan ALMONDS.
Barcelona NUTS.
Fine Dried COD FISH.
Pine CHEESES.
Berkley Do.
Cheddar Do.
Pickled TRIPE in Jars.
Do. TONGUES in small Kegs.
Fine York HAMS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, March 14th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

IN one or more Lots to suit purchasers, the LOT OF GROUND (N°. 65, on the Consular plan) measuring *Mow* 21.1.6.9. For particulars apply to

THOMAS KIRK.

Shanghae, June 5th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplaincy, (No. 81,) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to

J. M. SMITH.

Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY; PORT and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM, London, at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 20th March, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *rin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly six months engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

N.B.—A SHIP-SMITH is also resident at the SHIP-YARD, ready to attend to all orders without delay.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE "SHANGHAE DISPENSARY," still continues to be conducted by Mr. J. B. LOCKE, as heretofore; to which he has added the SODA-WATER MANUFACTORY. All orders will be promptly attended to.

BOTTLES to be returned, or charged ONE DOLLAR per Dozen.

Shanghae, June, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that he has Commenced Business as COOPER. He hopes by his moderate charges to merit the support of those who may require his services. He will attend to any out orders to repair or cooper any sort of work in his line. Either at Woosung, or Shanghae.

PETER GOUGON.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

N.B.—For particulars apply to Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., and all orders are to be sent to their Store.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S WORK and BELL-HANGING done.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

CARD.

YUNG-CHONG,
from
CANTON,
NEXT DOOR TO THE OLD HOTEL, *SHANGHAE;*
SILK, LACKER-WARE, CHINA-WARE, AND CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.

For the "NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Hall of the money brokers' guild in Shanghae.—Annual exhibition of the Hwui-lan-hwá.—Feast of Dragon boats.—Its origin.

It is perhaps too well known to require mention, that the various merchants, traders, and mechanics in Shanghae, as in most other Chinese cities, are formed into associations or guilds, similar in many respects, to the mercantile associations and trades' unions in civilized countries, and for like purposes. These guilds each have their hall or place of meeting, where they assemble to consult on matters affecting their mutual interests, whenever occasion requires; also to celebrate certain holidays, and occasionally to have dinners. The halls of ten guilds are situated in and about the *Ching-wong-miáu*—more familiar to the foreign community as the "Tea gardens." From their general resemblance to temples in outward appearance, they are quite liable to be mistaken for these edifices. Seeing one open some days ago, and crowds of people passing in and out, I was informed upon inquiring what was going on, that it was the hall belonging to the money brokers' association, and that the occasion was a floral fair of rather a singular character, from the fact, that but one kind of flower was brought for exhibition, and this was a rare and highly prized species of the Epidendrum, called by the Chinese, *Hwui-lan-hwá.* From its costliness it is possessed only by the wealthy, who value it at tens and sometimes hundreds of dollars. Though very fragrant, it is not particularly remarkable for beauty, and it is somewhat difficult for us "barbarians," to discover why the mere fact, that the petals of the flower approximate in their light green, to the color of the leaves of the plant producing them, should impart to it such an extraordinary value. More common varieties of the same plant, nearly, if not quite as fragrant, and to our dull perception, fully as beautiful as their more highly esteemed sisters, are abundant, and may be purchased at any time for a few cash.

The display on this occasion seemed to arise from a sort of pride on the part of the exhibitors, in being the owners of a plant so rare and valuable, and a desire to have this fact known to the "million." The flowers were in plain pots, each placed upon a high stand by itself. They stood about in different parts of the hall without any reference to order in the arrangement, having the names of the several owners written on a slip of paper attached to each, and a man standing near to protect it from injury. It is well understood by the natives that it is an unpardonable offence to smell the flower, and if in your simplicity, you approach it for this purpose, you will be told it is inadmissible, and that, if thus insulted it will die. However, their fragrance fills the air, so you get a portion in common with the multitude jostling to and fro about you, and you will be ready to admit that even this is better than nothing at all, to counteract an odour, not quite so sweet, arising from a dense crowd of Chinese on a warm day.

An image representing the guardian deity of the city—the *Ching-wong-láu-yé*—occupies a seat against the wall in the main building, near the entrance, and on a table before it are offerings of various fruits and flowers, in twelve small cups, in three rows of four in each. As you pass through this large hall, you come to a garden, *á lá Chinoise*, consisting of artificial pools and piles of rocks, with paths winding about up and down among them. There are three other small buildings where the flowers are "on exhibition" as in the first. Besides these, the garden contains several curious and beautiful trees and plants. The premises altogether, have rather a crowded appearance, as the whole occupies a comparatively small space, and this effect was greatly increased by the numbers of people present. In one of the pools are many beautiful specimens of gold fish, some of them more than a foot in length.

This hall and garden is open to the public but four times a year, except in the year during which the Emperor's birth-day is celebrated by the people generally, when it is open five times. This occurs but once in ten years. The place is well worth a visit, and admission can probably be obtained at any time, upon application to some of the money brokers who are in constant intercourse with the foreign merchants. It is called *Tsin-liáng-ting*, or more commonly *Tángyüen.*

Feast of Dragon boats.—This festival was celebrated during the week before last. The principal day was and is annually on the fifth day of the fifth month, corresponding, this year, to Wednesday the 4th of June. You do not see at Shanghae, a fair specimen of the manner of its observance throughout the country at large. Here, only a few sampans can be seen with one or two small flags, and containing a dozen or twenty men paddling along at a furious rate up and down the river, while one of their number sitting in the bow beats a gong.

In former times the occasion was observed here with as much parade and spirit as at any other place in the empire; but about forty years ago, one of the long boats built expressly for the celebration of this festival, was swamped and some ten men were drowned. This occurrence, it is said, inspired the inhabitants with fear to such a degree, that the observance of the day in this manner fell into disuse. But another and a more probable reason assigned, is, that the families in whose possession were the richly embroidered flags, which from their great number, variety and elegance, constituted the chief beauty of the boats,—became scattered, from removals to other places; and that on this account the observance of the custom was discontinued to a great extent and has never since been fully revived.

Its origin.—The origin of the festival was this. More than 2,000 years ago, near the close of the Cháu dynasty, and during the reign of the Emperor *Tsú Hwui*, a mandarin of high rank and eminent abilities, named *Kiueh Yuen*, was in the habit of remonstrating with his royal master against his dissolute life. The emperor, becoming impatient of his reproofs, sent him away from the court, to the charge of a distant province. Grieved at the conduct of his sovereign, he committed suicide by throwing himself into the river *Mih Lú*; having previously tied stones to his feet that his body might not rise. On hearing of this catastrophe, the people of his district, by whom he was greatly beloved, assembled in vast numbers, and in boats searched the river by dragging for his body. Failing to recover it, tradition says they wrapped small quantities of boiled rice in the leaves of the reeds, which were then just putting forth on the banks of the river, and threw them into the water for his nourishment in his undiscovered resting place.

In commemoration of this part of the legend, the people universally, on the annual return of the day, eat rice, boiled and rolled up in small triangular parcels in these leaves. It may be seen put up in this form and for sale at the cook-shops, during a great part of the year. But on *Tuán-wú*, or *Tuán-yáng*, as this festival is called, it is said to be eaten in every family throughout the empire.

Kiueh Yuen, after his humiliation, wrote a book on "righteousness, benevolence, reason and virtue." In this work he also plaintively records his sorrows and bemoaps his misfortunes. It is called the *Si-sáu-king*, and is still extant.

The boats are called dragon boats—*Lúng-chüen*—merely because the figure of a dragon's head is placed on the bows. They are also sometimes called *Fúng-chüen*, from the fact that the figure of a certain bird called *Fúng*, is used instead of the dragon head. They are usually long and narrow and gaudily decked with flags. An old resident of Shanghae informs us that the shape of the flag indicated the family to whom it belonged—one furnishing a round one, a second a square, a third a triangle, and so on to various others forms. Great emulation existed among the different families, each vying with the others in the elaborate beauty and costliness of the embroidery.

The occasion is celebrated with much of its original interest at a town called *Nan-ziáng* about twelve miles north-west from Shanghae, and immense multitudes congregate from the surrounding country to enjoy the holiday. We regret that we were not reminded of its approach, a week earlier, so that we might have given your readers timely notice before-hand; for we presume many of them would be glad to take so short a trip in order to be present and witness the performances.

OBSERVER.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE, 1851.

THE weather of the past week has been unusually cold for this season of the year. The average temperature only attaining 69° 9', while in the corresponding week of 1850 the average height of the mercurial column was 79° 8'—much rain accompanied by strong gusts of wind occurred during the night of the 7th.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

June.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
6	F.	30.07	29.89	29.89	72.	73.5	S.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.45
7	S.	30.05	30.10	29.86	65.	73.5	E.	N.W.	0.42	0.02
8	S.	29.73	30.11	29.56	70.	78.	N.W.	N.W. to N.N.E.	2.41	0.00
9	M.	29.89	30.13	29.73	74.	70.5	N.N.W.	S.E.E.	0.60	0.00
10	Tu.	29.89	30.14	29.70	74.5	75.5	E.	S.E. to E.S.E.	0.00	0.00
11	W.	29.93	30.03	29.74	69.	75.	E.S.E.	S.E. to N.E.	0.06	0.00
12	Th.	29.94	29.88	29.76	65.	74.	E.	N.W.	0.08	0.00
								Total	3.56	0.47

Shanghae, 13th June, 1851.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 14TH JUNE, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 10.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5.30 P.M.

Bibles, Prayer-Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WINOFIY, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received; as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE thank *Bombyx*, and *A Silk Inspector*, for correcting us on the points alluded to in their communications. They will find that we have availed of their kind remarks in our present issue.

THE *Inquirer*, and *Young Cocker*, will appear in our next.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

ALL Subscriptions to the *North-China Herald*, from any part of China, or the East, are respectfully requested to be sent through their Correspondents resident at Shanghae.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th March	Port Philip,	—th Mar.
Calcutta,	11th May	Sydney,	—th Mar.
Bombay,	1st May	Amoy,	8th May
Madras,	14th April	Hongkong,	5th June
Singapore,	26th May	Ningpo,	8th June
Penang,	17th May	New York,	13th Mar.
Batavia,	25th April	San Francisco,	13th April
Manila,	19th May	Sdwich. Islands,	25th April

THE health and comfort of the crews who man the Merchant Navy of Great Britain, have formed the subject of legislation at home to an extent that almost justifies us in terming it "over legislation," and yet with such anxiety displayed for their corporal welfare, it is strange, how little care appears to have been taken to ensure their personal safety. It is only when some untoward accident occurs, bringing with it, privations, misery and perhaps death, that the error of trusting to man's caution or sense of the necessity of being always prepared for an hour of danger, instead of enforcing due provisions for such an exigency by statutary enactment, shows itself in all its sad reality.

It would naturally occur to those whose knowledge of ships and their details is confined to little more than passing observation, that the care of those who have charge of them would most especially be directed to the good order and efficiency of the boats on board, as affording, in a time of distress, a means of preserving the crew from immediate destruction, and perhaps of reaching a place of safety. But those whose experience in maritime affairs gives them a better opportunity of judging, know that such is far from the case, and that generally if there is one thing in a merchant ship more neglected than another, it is the Pinnace or Long-boat, which, instead of being carefully looked to, and kept in such repair as would make it useful in a time of need, is now in most cases made the receptacle for live stock and dead lumber, and a sort of refuge for Boat-swains' old Stores, and destitute shakings, and is left exposed for months to sun, wind, rain, and dirt. Should circumstances compel its being launched, the opening seams and starting butt heads render the labour of keeping it afloat by baling, more almost than human powers can endure for any length of time.

Our attention, often before directed to this subject, has now been particularly called to it by the fearful massacre of the greater part of the crew of the ship *Larpent*, on the Island of Formosa, the particulars of which have lately come to light. When the vessel struck and foundered, the weather was fine and the wind fair, and had the Pinnace been in seaworthy condition, the chances are that Amoy or Hongkong, or some place of refuge on the west side of the Island where the people are more civilized, would easily have been reached, and many lives spared from death and suffering. But the state of the boat was such as to compel the crew to beach her, where the people were known to be hostile, for the purpose of effecting such repairs as would enable her to float; whilst thus engaged, the Natives attacked them suddenly, and in the course of a few minutes four only, out of twenty-three individuals forming the crew, survived to tell the tale. Here then is proof sufficient, were further wanting, of the fatal consequences resulting from neglect of boats.

In making these remarks, we disclaim all intention of reflecting on Masters of vessels as a body; more humane and honorable men exist in no class in life. Our aim is to call attention to this generally neglected subject, in the hope that measures of either a public or private nature, will be taken to enforce a strict attention to the state of ships'-boats, in order to avert as far as human means can, the loss of life likely to result from neglect of so important a matter.

By the *Helena*, from San Francisco, we have dates to the 8th April, and *Alta California* and *Daily Pacific News* to 7th. We find the very important question of a supply of water to the City has been mooted and a proposition made to give an adequate supply for a term of twenty-five years, it had been agreed to by the Board of Aldermen, but not yet ratified by the Common Council. The *Alta* argues against the tender as too exorbitant; (80,000 dollars per annum and power to levy certain rates to be agreed upon on the inhabitants using the water;) hoping that more liberal tenders will be offered, and advises a short delay before embracing the offer made.

Looking at the dreadful loss of life, and property caused by the many incendiary fires since the City was built, it is of the utmost importance the question should be early settled.

Press of other subjects prevents our giving extracts this week.

OUR attention has been called by some of our Correspondents, to a mistake in our last *Market Report*, wherein it was stated that some advices gave reason to expect a defect in quality and deficiency in weight of the new Silk crop, on account of the death of the Chrysalis in the Cocoon. Our informant would have been more correct, had he mentioned the death of the worm as likely to interfere with the quantity of Silk produced, reports to this effect were abroad, but we believe are without foundation, for though the Chinamen may say many worms had died, full credence cannot be placed on their reports as to the extent of the injury done, either as to quality or quantity of the new crop.

It would be very interesting to receive some accurate accounts of the management of the Silk worms in China, and also, like particulars of the Italian treatment, that we might contrast the two, as well as receive information on this important subject. We hope some of our Community, well acquainted with the various methods, will furnish us with an account.

BY some inadvertency, the Silk Table as published in No. 37, April 12th, was erroneously compiled; the years 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848, were made up as for seasons, and not for years; and 1849 and 1850, had the Indian Export included. The following is extracted from last Mail's Silk return of Messrs. Durant & Co.

Deliveries of China Silk in London years ending 31st December.

1845,	6,630	Bales.
1846,	10,225	"
1847,	15,187	"
1848,	16,473	"
1849,	18,212	"
1850,	18,940	"

FROM Ningpo, we learn that the large Temple, called the Teen-fe-kung, belonging to the Fuh-keen residents, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, the 7th instant. This Temple was situated in the suburb outside the East gate, and was one of the largest and most richly furnished in the place. The loss is estimated at about eighty thousand dollars. The fire originated, it is said as fires so often do in China, from a brass footstove.

For the North-China Herald.

MR. EDITOR,—I regret to learn through your columns that the Community are likely to be left destitute of Ice during the greater portion of the summer. It is to be hoped that your suggestion, to take measures at once to secure a supply from Ningpo, will be warmly seconded, and vigorously carried into effect. At Ningpo the number of Ice-houses is so great that there is always on hand a supply sufficient for several years consumption, in order to provide against the not uncommon contingency of a "*failure in the crop.*" The owners of the Ice-houses commonly sell at wholesale prices to the retailers, so that there would be no difficulty in buying up as many of the Ice-houses as might be desirable. Last season the sum of forty dollars was demanded, *from a foreigner*, for one of the houses; the Ice to be removed at pleasure. The Ice at Ningpo is inferior to that usually obtained at Shanghae. It is not so clean, and is in smaller fragments, but it is *equally cold*, and that is the grand desideratum.

I. C. E.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—I am so much disappointed at the report you have thought proper to place before the Public respecting the condition and prospects of the Tea and Silk crop in your last issue, and I consider it so totally at variance with the facts of the case, and, by consequence, so mischievous in proportion to its influence, particularly at the commencement of the Season, that I venture to request your insertion of the following remarks:—

You state in somewhat Classic composition—"Accounts from the Black Tea district hitherto "received induce the opinion that Tea-men will "command the course of prices at the opening of "the season; towards whose demands an eager-"ness to ensure early shipments will probably in-"duce buyers for the English market to concede "an advance on last year's opening rates." If this means anything, it means that purchases have been made in the country at higher rates than last year.

Now, as is patent to every "diligent enquirer" Teas have been bought at least two taels per picul cheaper this year than last; the impression therefore conveyed in your report is decidedly unfounded, and is only calculated to ensure the "eagerness" and the mischief you allude to.

So in Silk—the same impression of probable high prices is conveyed: but, in jumping to such conclusions, there is exhibited a degree of ignorance upon the subject, which has no parallel in your columns since the Kiachta controversy!

"A defect in quality, and deficiency in weight, "caused by the death of the Chrysalis in the Co-"coon!!" Why the Caterpillar only becomes a Chrysalis by the process of exhaustion in forming the Cocoon; and until the Cocoon is formed it is not a Chrysalis but a Silk worm.

"A deficiency caused by the death of the Chry-"salis in the Cocoon!"

"Ne sutor ultra crepidam."

Your obedient servant,
VERITAS.

Shanghae, June 11th, 1851.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—In your last issue, nearly at the head of the Local News, I see a letter from AN EQUESTRIAN regarding the New Race Course, introduced by a few remarks from yourself, expressing ignorance of the state of the case, but your belief that its completion was intended to be effected gradually without causing excitement; your surmise I fancy to be pretty correct.

Unwilling as most of the community are to enter into a Paper controversy on Local subjects, already well discussed, and with which every body is well conversant long before they appear in print, more especially as it too often happens in this small circle that the arguments of parties when introduced into Public Print tend to little else than affording amusement to the bystanders and drawing down ridicule from those who look to the Press for instruction on matters of Public interest—there are instances where a sense of justice may prompt one to have recourse to these means for the sake of defending those who have been loaded with the whole blame and onus of the temporary failure of some Public project. The elucidation of the whole of the subject introduced by EQUESTRIAN should properly come from the committee of management, who could doubtless explain to the satisfaction of "an anxious public" the cause of the temporary delay occasioned in carrying through their project, and who, I am told, made known to you their willingness to keep you informed of their progress in the undertaking, and I crave pardon, therefore, if I have unnecessarily intruded myself for the reasons above set forth.

It would be as well to understand at the outset, that there were no trifling difficulties to be overcome in such a wholesale appropriation of a line of road cutting through a circuit including so many proprietors; and though, as we must all acknowledge, every zeal was shewn by those entrusted to carry it out; who not only gladly gave themselves up to the task, but acted with energy and to the best of their ability, and to whom doubtless will eventually be due the credit of the completion of this work; surely it must have been anticipated that some delay might be occasioned before such a scheme could be brought to any result. Some error in judgment or miscalculation of the effect of certain measures on the feelings of the people, and perhaps a too hurried method of carrying out the work, provoked the disturbances that occurred thereby, attracting the notice of the Authorities, and overthrowing the business for the time being; and it was not, I believe, considered advisable by Her Majesty's Consul to ride counter to the feelings of the people, backed covertly by their Authorities, in a matter that bore so delicate an argument, and which if obstinately resisted by them could not, he was of opinion, have been carried through. He wisely thought that he should best consult our interest; by allowing the matter to rest, and leaving the project to be worked out by degrees in a more legitimate manner, and one better suited to the feelings and tastes of the people; and that if once the object were attained with the free will of those around, we should then hold our ground on a firmer footing than if it were gained, even if possible, by the hostile measures dictated by some.

Such I believe to be the state of the case, and I leave the public to form their own opinion as to whether EQUESTRIAN has not unnecessarily shackled himself with a feeling of dependence on authority, which he graciously hints is not likely to be much enhanced by any sense of gratitude for the boon, (as he calls it) when obtained.

I would not have you mistake me as entertaining any hostility to the measure, nor any wish to enter further into the argument than is necessary to justify those, who have been blamed with supineness or incompetency in the matter—nor is it necessary for me to show that the rumors relative to Samqua's intelligence, and diplomatic influence, have not been so prevalent as to reach even those who have some knowledge of the language, and who take some interest in current events. As an EQUESTRIAN, I am equally anxious for the course to parade upon, but I cannot admire the sense of justice which has dictated the argument of my fellow rider, nor would I wish to see the course obtained by any but fair and peaceable means.

In conclusion, I would wish to point out, that your correspondent must be in error in asserting plainly that our Treaties impose an obligation upon the Local Authorities to force the sale of the Properties of an industrial Population,—natives of the soil—and with them the homes and graves of their fore-fathers—"Roma ferox dare jura Medis" is scarcely the right we have obtained by Arms, or Treaties.

EQUESTRIAN, while discussing this subject, must be aware that there are other, and more important interests at stake, connected with the peaceable settlement of a Foreign Community in China; and he should reflect as to whether, if not impossible, it would not be, not only impolitic, but criminal, to set aside and ride over the prejudices of a people, hitherto universally acknowledged as friendly to Foreigners, a feeling, the maintenance of which, is so closely connected with our well being at Shanghae.

JUVENTUS.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

No. 33, of 26th April, 1851. *Yutae*, Viceroy of *Fuhkeen* and *Chekeang*, having reported a military officer and magistrate of *Fuhtsin Heen* in *Fuhkeen*, for their negligence in allowing 20 days to elapse without apprehending the perpetrators of an extensive robbery on a pawn-broker's store, His Majesty directs the Viceroy to remove the military man from office and degrade, the civil, both him and the *Che Heen* of their buttons, and to hold the latter responsible for producing the robbers in two months on pain of more severe punishment.

Yuhshow, Resident in *Oroumtsi*, *Soungaria*, reports some subordinate military officers for negligence in the first instance, in not preventing a robbery that had taken place close to *Kourkara ousu* city, and then for remissness in failing to apprehend the perpetrators thereof. He begs His Majesty's permission to administer corporal punishment to one and to hand over the others to the Board for censure.

KWANGSE REBELLION.—No. 31, of April 22d, 1851, gazettes a Rescript to the Memorial given below, awarding promotion and decorations to the officers engaged in an action with the rebels on the 17th day of the 2d month. No. 33, of April 26th, 1851, publishes the Memorial reporting this engagement; we quote it in full to give our readers a specimen of the despatches from the scene of war.—

"Your Majesty's Ministers *Le Singyuen* and his "colleagues, submit with reverence the following "particulars for Your Majesty's information;

"Previous despatches will have informed Your "Majesty of the successful attacks made upon the "*Kinteen* and principal Division of the insurgent "forces, on the 3d, 5th, and 8th days of the 2d "month, at Rhubarb River in *Kwangse*, and of "their having subsequently passed over into the "Eastern portion of the District of *Wooseuen*, "whither they were at once pursued by the Im-"perialist troops under our command."

"Your Majesty's Minister *Le Singyuen* has now "received a communication to the following pur-"port from his colleague *Chow Teentsoo*:

"The spies having brought in tidings on the "15th day of the 2d month, of the appearance of "a considerable body of insurgents in a village "about 20 *le* distant from *Wooseuen*, where, it "was reported, they were burning the houses of "the inhabitants, and whence they intended "making a descent upon the district town itself, "I marched some officers and men at once to "the village indicated, and followed in person in "the rear with a reserve. As soon as the rebels "discovered that the Imperialist troops were on "the move, they retreated to the Eastward of the "District town. Being apprehensive that they "would leave but a portion of their men to main-"tain this position and keep us in check, while "the main body effected its escape, I at once "ordered Acting Colonel *Ching Gun*, with the "Governor's brigade, 700 men of the Garrison of "*Kweilin Foo*, and 400 *Hoapih* braves, and Cap-"tain *Yang He*, (lately deprived of his button) "with 500 *Meaoetsze* braves, to march together "under cover of night in the direction of *Seang* "*Chow*; 400 men of the Commander-in-chief's "brigade, and 800 *Kweichow* soldiers, under "command of Acting General *Le Say*, were at "the same time directed to take up strong posi-"tions on the route to *Kweilin Foo*, and thus hold "good the South-eastern approach to that capital, "while every precaution was taken to warn the "civil authorities of *Pingfe Foo*, and *Senjin Heen* "to be on their guard. Nothing further occur-"red till the morning of the 17th, when the spies "brought me intelligence that several thousand "men were in possession of the village on *Tung-*"*ling* pass, where they were committing the usual "atrocities. I thereupon at once ordered Lieut. "*Ma Wanhua*, (lately deprived of his button, but "serving as a volunteer,) with 300 braves, and "Colonel *Hochun*, and Majors *Tung Shooseang* "and *Ching Kweizse* with several hundred of the "*Hoapih* troops, to march in advance, while "*Heangyung*, the Commander-in-chief, followed "at the head of another body to open the action, "and I brought up the rear with a reserve of 200 "soldiers and braves, under my own command, "and 200 more Canton braves under Expectant "Prefect *Chang Kingsen*. When the van had "reached the village, the insurgents being found "in position within it, the Commander-in-chief's "braves pushed in to draw them out into an en-"gagement, whereupon the insurgents advanced "in three columns, carrying banners of various "colours and armed with matchlocks and artil-"lery. *Heangyung* marched directly upon them "to obstruct their passage, while his braves ad-"vanced on his left to receive their charge, and "the *Fukkeen* braves on his right to rush upon "their flank. The insurgents opened fire with "their artillery, but after stoutly resisting our "troops from noon till 2 o'clock P.M. and losing "several tens in killed and wounded, they were "obliged to give way. During this part of the "action, Major *Ching Kweizse*, being well in ad-"vance of his men, was charged by a rebel with "a long spear, but succeeding fortunately in "darting aside, he received it only in the left "shoulder of his jacket, and availing himself of "the opportunity, snatched the weapon from the "outlaw's grasp, when the man was cut down "and beheaded by a *Szechuen* soldier, named "*Chinkang*, who happened to rush to the "rescue. *Tang Shooleang* was also wounded "in the forehead by another spear. After "this, however, the insurgents, finding our "braves on the right and left unable to stand "their ground, rallied, and forming suddenly "into two divisions, charged furiously upon our "centre. The Commander-in-chief seeing the "danger rushed forward with his braves to meet "the charge, and laid low the foremost enemy with "a single shot fired with his own hand; but at "this juncture the officer at the head of the *Fuh-*"*keen* braves fell mortally wounded, upon which "the whole of his men fled, and notwithstanding "I cut down two of the runaways on the spot, "I could not stay their flight. I thereupon led "on my reserve of Canton braves under Prefect "*Chang Kingsen* and continued the engagement "two hours longer, by which time several more "of the insurgents had fallen. It was during "this part of the action that Serjeant *Le Yuenkeh*, "(lately deprived of his button, but serving as "volunteer,) was slain while fighting most coura-"geously, and Serjeant *Fan Keehang* received a "spear-wound in the right hand. After this the "insurgents began to flag, and eventually re-"treated altogether, our troops following hard in "pursuit, killing and beheading them on the "road as they escaped, and capturing numerous "weapons of war. The night being then set in, "all were recalled into camp, and on reckoning "up the casualties but few of our troops were "found to have been killed or wounded."

"From the tenor of the above letter it would "seem that although the rebels have sustained no "very severe check, yet our troops have to con-"gratulate themselves not only on the good stand "made by them during a protracted engagement, "but on their being eventually left masters of the "field, with comparatively so small number of "casualties. The designs of the insurgents, as "elicited from some of the prisoners, are however "most insidious and treasonable, as is proved "indeed by their manœuvre in moving upon "*Wooseuen Heen*, after burning *Neugse* vil-"lage, and massacring even its infant popu-"lation; for, immediately north of that town, lie "the cities of *Seang Chow*, *Senjin Heen*, and "*Pingfe Foo*, and further on the provincial city "itself. It will therefore be necessary to con-"centrate all our forces upon this point, and hem "them in so completely, as to prevent all chance "of escape. It will also be requisite to post "*Tsing Tingsan*, General of *Chinyuen Chin* in-"whence he can pursue the exterminative mea-"sures in conjunction with the other troops and "braves already congregated in the neighbour-"hood, and *Le Nangchin*, General of *Linyuen chin* "in *Yunnan*, will at the same time be ordered with "2,000 men to take up a position in their rear on "the *Tezeking* Hills, so as to cut off their retreat, "in order that, when finer weather supervenes, "the whole of these forces may be united in one "grand attack to chastise them effectually."

"Your ministers have only to request that the "proper Board may be directed to award the "usual posthumous honours to *Woo Chao* and *Le* "*Yuenkeh* the two officers who have lost their "lives in the service of their country. A respectful "memorial."

To the Rescript noticed at the head of this paper, His Majesty speaks of this victory as one that must have materially embarrassed the resources of the insurgents, though it were not so severe a chastisement as he could have wished them to receive. He confers a feather and his next step upon *Ching Kweizse*, the hero of the single combat with the rebel, and raises from the ranks *Chin Kang*, the soldier who came to his rescue. He bestows the usual posthumous honours upon the two officers mentioned as having been killed in action, and various rewards upon other civilians and military men whose names do not appear in the original memorial, and he decrees punishment and disgrace to the local Authorities through whose culpable negligence the insurgents obtained such a footing in these districts as to be in a position to engage and murder so many of his liege subjects

NARRATIVE
OF THE
LOSS OF THE FRENCH WHALER *NARWAL* ON THE COAST OF COREA, AND RESCUE OF THE CREW.

(Continued from No. 45.)

Saturday 26th April. Our narrow escape from shipwreck last night determined us to move in search of a better anchorage, and we accordingly got under weigh this morning, but shortly after leaving the bay the wind failed us, so that we could make little progress, while a turbulent sea tossed and tumbled us about in a manner threatening accident to our rudder; the barometer also began to fall again, and we were fain to return in the forenoon to our former position.

On our return the reader may be sure we did not neglect to look well to our "ground tackle." Our best anchors were put out, and full scope of cable given. As a further precaution it was proposed and seconded *nem: con:*, that our two 16 pound carronades should be stowed away in the hold, where they were likely to prove more useful as ballast than they were necessary for our defence. This was soon safely effected, and in the agitated state of the sea, even in the bay, was a relief to the vessel.

Shortly after our return a boat entered the bay from the northeast, but the surf on the rocks prevented its communicating with the shore. In the afternoon this boat left the bay shortly before we went in our sampan to examine the anchorage to the northeast of the islet, where we found a better bottom in suitable depth but no shelter from the sea. Returning, we rowed along the foot of the precipitous head I have before alluded to, at as near a distance as safety permitted, passing by numerous lofty caverns which perforated the rock, and gave shelter to myriads of seafowl. These were very tame and many flew around us making much noise, being disturbed by our unusual appearance, or perhaps in their own way demanding satisfaction for the loss of certain of their kindred, whose career had been shortened by powder and lead on the previous day.

As we slowly passed, all gazing in wonder, I asked one of the Canton men, "have you any such great caverns in your Kwangtung coast?" "No," replied he, "I never saw any, but I have heard there are great caverns in the province of Yunnan."

On our return on board a note was sent on shore to the General desiring him to visit us on board, but the messenger after effecting a landing, found he had already left the tent for his fort, the day being far advanced. We were glad when our sampan returned in safety, for towards dusk the wind which was now from the southwest increased to a gale, and blew hard, with a driving rain. We now congratulated ourselves in having disposed of our heavy artillery below, as the bay being open to the quarter from whence the wind now blew, a furious sea ran in, and the violence and rapidity with which we plunged and rolled exceeded anything I ever before experienced. That night was an anxious one for our safety, and few on board went to sleep. Below, the creaking and groaning of the bulkheads with

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the horrid beating and rocking noise of the helm banished all peace; above, the wind and rain howled and beat hard, while the swelling seas would now and again curl their white crests as we rose upon them, and rolling past spend their fury upon the rocks. Our fears were excited lest the stony bottom should cut our coir cable, in which case our chain one would soon have snapt assunder, and left us to drive among the caverns on our lee, and then—the clear cold sea would soon have demanded us for its prey.

But as on the previous night the gale was of short duration. Towards morning of *Sunday, 27th April*, the wind abated, but a tempestuous sea still rolled in.

Another large boat appeared about ten o'clock this forenoon, and after many attempts for about two hours, succeeded at last in embarking the General and the other Officials waiting on the rocks to come off. They approached soon after noon, their boat being propelled by two great sculls, and full of men; but as it was defended by several strong transverse beams, projecting about three feet over the sides we were compelled for our own safety, in the dangerous state of the sea, to forbid their coming alongside. They on the other hand were afraid to trust themselves in our sampan and it became a matter of difficulty to transfer them from the boat to the lorcha. At last, the General, a Che-hien or District Magistrate, with four others, and two subordinates were safely got up, being literally "bundled on board," and their boat was sent astern.

From these Officials I need scarcely say, we could extract little information; their sole object was to hasten our departure from the island. When we demanded a pilot they declared compliance was impossible, and would infallibly involve them in the loss of their heads; but this their usual style of tactics did not avail them much on the present occasion, for we gave them gently but clearly to understand, that we wished to use no compulsion, but *must* have a pilot, and until supplied with one, we were resolved to enjoy the pleasure of their society on board. We had I should have before observed treated them on coming on board, to a *dejeuner a la fourchette*; but most of them as our vessel was rolling heavily, soon began to feel the horrors of sea sickness. Our friend the General was particularly affected with it, lying on the deck with his head on the side, his servant nursing him, as he emitted the most doleful sounds, and with misery lugubriously depicted in his countenance. This state of things perhaps hastened their acceding to our demand for a pilot, when they found we would not otherwise permit their boat to approach the gangway; and finding they had got determined people to deal with, they consulted together, and ended by proposing to give us two pilots from the crew of the boat. In the end they transferred four of the boat's crew over to us, with one of the secretaries in charge of them, after which our visitors took their departure.

The weather had now cleared up—the sun shone forth—and with a fine fresh northerly breeze we again left the anchorage, which from our severe experience we had named the bay of Tribulation, and stood along the west coast of the island to the southwards, maintaining a distance of about half a mile from the shore. The sea seemed deep, and dark coloured to the very shore, which was rocky but not lofty, and we now beheld in a clear sky, the hills in the interior rising top over top in a gradual series to the loftiest range, an altitude of six thousand five hundred feet according to Captain Belcher's survey. How exhilirating we felt the change as we scudded along before a brisk breeze! Our Corean pilots too seemed to enjoy the fine sail, and divided their attention between the biscuits, &c., with which we supplied them, and the various, to them well known objects, we rapidly passed in succession along the coast. Under the southwest head which is a lofty rocky bluff rising perpendicular from the water we were a short time becalmed, but gradually rounding the head we opened up the south coast of the island, and tacking in shore, anchored about half a mile from a fine sandy beach.

On this side Quelpart I doubt not presents its most favourable aspect. The panorama now before us was imposing, and worthy to be described by a more experienced pen.

On our left was the bold head recently passed, its black rocks mingled with several masses of iron-stone; before us a hill extending nearly to the beach, bold, rugged, and nearly perpendicular on three sides, towered up to a height of about 600 feet, its flattened top, and bleak withered sides of grey basalt, standing out in strong relief, against the sylvan ranges and conical shaped hills which skirted the vale behind; while on the right the sandy bay terminated at the distance of a few miles in another rocky headland rising like a vast wall sheer out of the water, and behind which the mountains rose to the highest summit on the island.

The sun was now well down,—the wind had sunk to a whisper,—and the blue smoke ascended in curling wreaths from the hamlets in the valley before us, nature inviting us to land on these forbidden shores. Several natives appeared on the beach as we disembarked, but offered no molestation, and we had proceeded beyond the sandy ridges which skirted the beach when the alarm was given that t' Coreans were driving away our sampan There was no cause for it however, beyond the usual pantomime of pointing seawards, the head men writing on the sand as we approached, how very strictly their country was prohibited to us. To prevent accident we made our boat lie off at a short distance from the beach, and then resumed our walk. And it was such a pleasure to stroll along that Corean strand, listening to the murmur of the waves beating the sand at our feet, as only those who have long dwelt on diluvial mud can well appreciate! Leaving the beach we passed by several fields whose borders were marked by dikes of stone, within which we saw several cattle grazing. It was now dusk, and we returned on board.

In the evening we shewed a Manuscript Chart of Corea to the Secretary who was a pleasant and intelligent man. We had now anchored off Tai-tsing district, the island being divided into three districts,—Tsee-chow on the north, where the chief town is situated, and Tsing-ye towards the south-east, being the other two. The Magistrates of the different districts are probably the "independent chiefs" mentioned by Belcher. Independent enough they certainly seem to have been in their bearing towards him, saluting him in the warmth of their "courtesy" with *shotted guns*, and poking his signal men with *lighted brands* for stubbornly refusing to jump over a precipice into the sea. Doubtless the Quelpart appointments emanate from the Corean capital King-ki-tao, but this and much more, our very short intercourse, owing to the terrible weather we there experienced, prevented us ascertaining accurately.

In the meantime our pilots had supped and finished a bottle of whisky, a case of which, by a lucky accident we had taken with us, when the Secretary who as the leading man no doubt had received a good share, for his voice was now become rather husky, wrote to me gravely, "your distilled spirit is very good, and we request some more of it." They quaffed off the fiery spirit like water, one and all, and would have actually I believe finished a bottle each man, but as we did not wish to find our pilots "dead drunk" in the morning, or the Secretary unable to give any account of himself, we restricted the allowance. The fame of our whisky, however spr ad abroad early next day. We had sent to the village a list of the articles we wished to be supplied with, not knowing how long we might cruise about ere we found out the wreck.

Next morning, *Monday 28th April*, we started on various excursions on shore. Two of us tried to ascend the steep hill near the shore from whence we could have obtained a fine view, but so abrupt and precipitous were its sides that after several attempts at different places, and no little fatigue, we had to desist. It was in fact only practicable by making a considerable detour into the country, which our limited time did not admit of. Iron seemed to abound in the neighbourhood, and the sea beach under the hill was at one place composed of a conglomerate in which Iron formed the chief ingredient. The fields in the uplands contained young crops of Wheat and Barley, while the plough, which is a miserable implement like the Chinese, was at work preparing the low grounds for Rice. As we passed by the nearest village the men would run and point to us to go the other way, but finding we invariably acted just contrary to such directions, they let us alone, and contented themselves with shouting to their women to retire, as the barbarians were at hand. Such at least I presume was the drift of their bawling, and as the female portion of the Quelpart community it is not to be supposed are devoid of that spirit of intelligent curiosity which happily distinguishes the sex elsewhere, we saw many heads peeping at us over the dikes, but alas! no muse can sing or say much about *their* charms. They were evidently not given to lave their limbs in the crystal floods which poured from the hills around, and *that* was the only impression they made upon us.

After our return on board in the forenoon our friend C. K. was deputed to go on shore to a part of the beach where the Tai-tsing magistrate, our old friend the General Protector, and many more officials had assembled to deliver the supplies we had desired to be provided. He was furnished with various articles to be given in payment, pieces of cottons, &c., which the dignitaries received with a show of indifference; but when half a dozen bottles of the famous Foreign Spirit were presented, their satisfaction knew no bounds. Corean gravity could'nt stand it, and their reserve fairly yielded before the potent influence of John Barleycorn.

Sly rogues! they hardly deserved such good liquor. When our live stock came off we found the two bullocks and thirty fowls were all old veterans of the masculine gender; and although our two hundred eggs were correct in number, a large portion of them were beyond eating, while many pigeon's eggs had been put in to make up the account. We also received a small quantity of rice which was good—not unlike that from Formosa—and some firewood. Our deputy was well bantered about his supplies, and a vote of want of confidence in our Commissariat General unanimously passed. The wind had been from the south all morning, and we hastened to depart. Once more the Capstan was manned,—the anchors got up, and our little bark pursued her way for the Amherst Isles.

(To be continued.)

It will be borne in mind by such of our readers as are interested in the development of the Chinese mind through the medium of Western Literature, that we introduced the subject of the subsequent paper to notice under the name of *Seu Sung Lung*, (In *N.-C. Herald*, Nos. 9 and 13.) The following letter again brings him forward to our notice.

Shanghae, 10th *June*, 1851.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Dear Mr. Editor,—May I request your insertion of the accompanying interesting paragraph which has appeared at home in a March No. of the *Athenæum*.

Though not myself directly interested in the discussion which has arisen among the Missionary body on the appropriate term for God in the Chinese Language, I think this paper well worthy of publication on the spot, as one which has a most important bearing on the question, attested, as it seems to be, by the very respectable names found attached to it.

To make the text clearer to those of your readers conversant with the Language, I have added the Chinese Characters to their corresponding syllabic sounds in the original text. [illegible]m, &c.,

• • •

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

The following important philological document has been forwarded to us for publication by Dr. Bowring, from Amoy; to which place he had been the fellow-traveller of the Bishop of Victoria from Foo-chow-foo. The Bishop was about to return to Hongkong; but Dr. Bowring proposed lingering a little longer ere he resumed the duties of his Consulate at Canton. "I have been absent," he writes, "about two months: having visited all the ports, besides a great many cities and places on the coast and in the interior,—and being exceedingly well received almost everywhere. In fact, I hope the *opening* of this wonderful world will not long be delayed. The difficulties are not what they have been represented, and are believed, to be. My opinion of the capabilities of the country are strengthened by all that I have seen."

The following interview with a high Chinese official was held by the Bishop of Victoria in the course of his recent visitation to the consular ports of China, in order to obtain authentic explanations from a native author of great weight concerning various passages in his work frequently appealed to of late by foreigners resident in China.

The conversation has been recorded with the hope, on the part of the Bishop, that in so doing he may be considered only as furnishing materials for a future judgment, and not as advocating or committing himself to the views of either party in the philological discussion which has arisen on the appropriate term for "God" in the Chinese language.

Memorandum of an interview held on December the 7th, 1850, with His Excellency Seu-ke-yu, the *foo-yuen* or governor of Fokeen province, at his official residence in the city of Foo-chow, by the Bishop of Victoria, introduced by C. A. Sinclair, Esq., H. M. Interpreter and Acting Vice-Consul at Foo-chow.

The Chinese official above named had been long known to foreigners as a man considerably in advance of his nation in point of intellectual acquirements, knowledge of other countries, and liberal views towards foreigners.

Several years ago he held an important office at Amoy, and cultivated a friendly intercourse with missionaries. About the time of the establishment of the British Consulate at Foo-chow he continued to keep up friendly relations with Europeans, and evinced a great desire to gain information on subjects relating to foreign nations. He is also probably the best qualified of all the high Chinese officials by his perusal of Christian books, and of the Holy Scriptures, for forming a correct estimate of the Christian religion.

The interest felt by many foreigners in this officer has been considerably increased by his recent publication of a work, extensively read among Chinese literati, in six volumes, 'On the Geography and History of Foreign Countries;'* in which he evinces considerable knowledge of his subject, making frequent allusion to Christianity and other religions of the West, and also giving a brief sketch of the life and teaching of Jesus.

A serious difference of opinion having recently arisen between the Protestant missionaries engaged in revising the Chinese version of the New Testament, on the appropriate term for rendering the term "God" into the Chinese language,—much interest was felt by all parties in the expressions contained in those parts of his work in which he alludes to the Christian religion; and various appeals were confidently made by persons holding conflicting views to the terms employed by the native author in support of their several opinions. His high official rank and literary degree helped to increase the desire to have so influential an authority on their side.

Previously to the interview, the nature of the episcopal office had in a written official communication been explained by H.M. Interpreter and Acting Vice-Consul, by whom the Bishop was introduced to His Excellency; and also the desire of the Bishop to gain positive information from him explanatory of various passages in his work.

The interview took place at the governor's *yamun*; and the Bishop and the Acting Vice-Consul for one hour and a half enjoyed the privilege of conversing with His Excellency without restraint or interruption:—the two English visitors being placed in the most honourable seats, and the only other persons present being two district magistrates, the marine magistrate, and the deputy superintendent of trade, who were all stationed at a distance in the lower part of the room.

Ample time was afforded for obtaining information on the following points. His views are quoted not in order to ascertain the opinions of a Chinese scholar on truths of Christian theology, but to obtain the sentiments of a competent judge on matters of Chinese philology,—more especially the sense attached in the Chinese mind to the word "*shin*" 神 which has been contended for by many as the appropriate term for the one true God.

The eight following positions were clearly and unequivocally maintained by His Excellency.—

1. "*Shangte*" 上帝 conveys to the Chinese mind the idea not of an idol, or one of their "*shin-ming*," 神明 but of one universal Ruler of the world; the same being as "*teen-choo*," 天主 the god of Western nations. His definition of "*shangte*" 上帝 was similar to that of the Emperor Kanghe, *teen shang che choo* 天上之主 (the Lord of heaven on high.)

2. *Teen-choo* 天主 —"the Lord of heaven" (the term used by Roman Catholic Missionaries) —is a term universally known in general usage throughout the Chinese empire as the god of Christian nations.

3. The primary and essential idea conveyed by the term "*shin*" 神 is something invisible and immaterial, "*woo hing*" 無形 (this position he frequently repeated.)

4. The *Shangte* 上帝 of China, and the *teen-choo* 天主 of Christian nations cannot be reckoned among the *shin* 神 on the ground of being included among worshipped objects, but may be called a *shin*, 神 as an invisible and incorporeal being, *woo hing* 無形.

5. Although *shangte* 上帝 would be the most intelligible term to the Chinese, yet he expressed the opinion that *teen-choo* 天主 in the Chinese version of the Holy Scriptures would be an equally good term to designate the one God. He voluntarily proposed, however, "*shin teen*" 神天 or "TEEN-SHIN," 天神 giving a decided preference to the latter as the term for "God" in Chinese writings.

6. Originally there was a distinction between *teen*-SHIN, 天神 (heavenly *shin*,), *te*-K'HE 地祇 (terrestial *k'he*) and *kwei* 鬼 (ghosts.) But in modern times the distinction is lost; the term *shin* 神 has degenerated, being applied indiscriminately not only to TEEN-*shin* 天神, but also to TE-*shin* 地神 and KWEI-*shin* 鬼神, and is confusedly used of everything unseen and mysterious in nature.

7. *Ling-hwan* 靈魂 is the soul of a man when alive. The souls of sages (*shing heen*) 聖賢 after death become *shin-ling* 神靈.

8. The terms *shin-ling* 神靈 and *shin-ming* 神明 are almost identical in meaning, and scarcely differ. (This position also he frequently repeated.)

Among the passages in his work which formed a subject of our inquiry were:—

First. The expression contained in 3rd section, 39th page, where he writes that the Mohammedans serve *tuh yih chin choo* SHANG-TE 獨一眞主上帝—"only one true Lord *shangte*." He said, that throughout his work there were doubtless many errors, as it was compiled from various foreign authors,—mentioning, among others, Mr. Gutzlaff and some Roman Catholic Missionary whose name we could not gather; also various communications with the late Rev. D. Abeel. He adopted in the body of his work the various names for foreign deities which he found in the many missionary books which he had perused; and only *the notes* (in small type) conveyed invariably his own independent opinions and ideas. In the above quotation, however, in the body of his work he had himself drawn the inference that the one *choo* 主 "lord" of Mahommedans was the same as the *shang-te* 上帝 of China. He volunteered the opinion that the Mahommedan and Christian religions must have had a common origin. He especially inquired the points of difference between the *teen-choo-keaou* 天主教, "the religion of the Lord of heaven" (the Roman Catholic religion)—and *Yay-soo-keaou* 耶穌教, "the religion of Jesus" (Protestant Christianity.) He enumerated also from memory, in quick succession, the various nations of Europe in which each of the two respective forms of Christianity prevailed.

The *second* passage was a note in 8th section, 13th page, where he mentions Hannibal taking an oath at the altar of *Jupiter*, and then appends a note explanatory of the "*shin*" 神 Jupiter.

Koo she ko kwo so fung tsung-tsoo che *shin* we seang ho she *jin* 古時各國所奉宗祖之神未詳何時人

"An ancestral *shin* whom all the nations of antiquity worshipped; it is not clear in what age (he lived as) a *man*."

This led to his explaining that the general idea attached to a *shin* 神 was that of previous existence as a *man*. He mentioned that, in the case of *shin* 神 of fire and other elements and the *shin* 神 of hills, &c., the contrary was obvious. But the addition of the proper name of an individual to *shin* 神 associated it with previous existence as a human being, and he accordingly repeated the question. "In what dynasty the Jupiter '*shin*' 神 flourished?"

The *third* passage, on which also lengthened conversation ensued, is contained in 6th section, 28th page of his work. Speaking of the fourteen generations successively intervening between Abraham and David, both of whom he calls celebrated sages (*ming heen*) 名賢 of the West (the captivity of) Babylon, and the birth of Jesus, he mentions *Yay-soo Ke-tih* 耶穌基督 *Jesus* Christ, and then adds in a note—*Ke-tih* joo chung-kwo che yun *shin-ling* 基督如中國之云神靈, "*Christ* is the same as the Chinese "expression" "*shin-ling*" (a spirit). He was asked to explain the meaning of this note,—of which he gave the following account. Most of the Christian books which he had read used the character *shin* 神 and not *shang-te* 上帝 for God. He frequently read that *Yay-soo* 耶穌 (Jesus) was a "*shin*" 神. He had inquired of some foreigners the meaning of *Ke-tih* 基督 (Christ), and had imperfectly understood the reply. He had been led, however, to infer in his own mind that "*Ke-tih*" 基督 was a foreign word for the Chinese term "*shin*" 神, often applied to Jesus; and he had merely used the compound word *shin-ling* 神靈 as the sense attached by himself to *shin* 神 when so applied to Jesus.

Two copies of the revised version of St. Mathew's Gospel in Chinese, with the different terms of *shangte* 上帝 and *shin* 神 for "God," and *shin* 神 and *ling* 靈 for "*spirit*," recently printed at Shanghae and Ningpo by the advocates of these opposite terms respectively, were presented to him by the Bishop, and his attention was directed to Chap. III. Vol. XVI. "the spirit of God descending," and Chap. XXVII. Vol. LVI. "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"

He said that *he* himself having read many Christian books, and also having seen therein both terms used for "*God*," easily comprehended what was meant by "*shin*" 神 as applied to the God of Christians in those passages; but that such a term would be obscure and incomprehensible to the Chinese generally.

In reply to inquiries, he said that we could not truly say there was only ONE *shin* 神; it was untrue, for there was a variety of meanings of the term *shin* 神, and the Chinese could never understand it of one worshipped Being or God, for there were many *shin* that were not worshipped. He said that the word *shin* was therefore incapable from its wide meaning of being used ALONE *for* THE ONE GOD; that it was necessary to use a compound word in order to limit its sense; and that the adjunct TEEN-*shin* 天神 (HEAVENLY *shin*) would be comprehended by every Chinese reader of the Holy Scriptures, and would be in accordance with Chinese usage. Respecting the term SHANG-*shin* 上神 (UPPER or SUPERIOR "*shin*"), a term recently proposed to meet the difficulty by the Editorial Secretary and Sub-Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, he said it would be obscure to a Chinese mind and foreign to their usage; and again reverted to TEEN-*shin* as being clearly intelligible and calculated to define and raise the idea of God above the multitudinous senses connected with the vulgar usage of *shin* uncompounded and alone.

Throughout the conversation when speaking of *shang-te* 帝上, His Excellency never once alluded or appeared to give any consideration to the various *shangte's* of the Taouist idolaters.

With regard to the *King-keaou* 景教 inscribed on the Nestorian monument at *Sin-gaan foo* he professed to have only obscure and vague notions.

He said that the character *heen* 祆 had *teen* with an horizontal stroke, and not *yaou* on the right, and was to be pronounced *heen* and not *yaou*.

He ordered an attendant to bring a copy of Kang-he's Lexicon, and pointed out the character under the radical *she* with four additional strokes. He stated that it was a comparatively modern character newly-coined during the Tang dynasty.

He explained that in the body of his work the pages which contained the characters commencing close to the top were on geography; while those pages which had the character depressed were on historical and more general topics.

It is worthy of remark that the *tsung-tuh*, the viceroy or governor-general of the two united provinces of *Fokeen* and *Chekeang* (in whose jurisdiction three of the five consular ports lie, viz., Foochow, Amoy and Ningpo), wrote the introductory preface in commendation of the work, with his name duly appended on the title-page.

The Bishop and the acting Vice-Consul during the two previous days prepared and studied together such questions and passages as would tend to elucidate the above-mentioned points.

They were replied to in a spirit of candour, courtesy and intelligence, and with an apparently deep interest in the subject.

Immediately after returning from the interview the various topics were made the subject of a memorandum separately; and in their present form it receives the joint attestation of the Bishop of Victoria and of the acting Vice-Consul.

* See *North-China Herald* Nos. 9 and 13.

LINES, ACCOMPANYING A BOX OF "REVALENTA ARABICA."

O friend beloved! excuse those *Tears*
Which for thy sake, I oft have shed,
And sighed regrets, that one like thee,
Should be a blighted, *used up man*.
If well, and strong, you would display
A manly, bold, athletic form;
For never was there youth could vie,
With thy charmed look, in lady's eye.
Herewith is sent a little box,
Containing *Revalenta* food,
Which if you take with patient faith,
Will soon restore, your shattered frame,
Yes! *wonderful*, are its effects
It, cures a man of all his ills,
The worn out *liver* renovates—
At least so say the Printed Bills.
Bile, is a thing by me forgot,
As also, *swimming in the head*,
My heart which once did restless beat,
No longer *palpitation*, dreads.
Now no more the weary night, I
Pass in tossing in my bed.
Calmly sleep, and in the morning
Rise without an aching head,
Revalenta!-like the fire, which
From the sky Prometheus stole
To animate the lifeless frame,
To which he could not give a soul.
So may it Charlie, give to you,
Fresh life and cheer your spirits faint,
Renew your youth, and set you on
Your legs again, *as fresh as paint*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 6	Helena	A. ship	597	Land	California	Apr. 8	Ballast	Russell & Co.
,, 12	Spec	B. schr.	104	Robinson	Ningpo	June—	Ballast	Captain.
,, 12	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Hongkong	June. 1	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 13	Antelope	A. barque	370	Roundy	Hongkong	June 5	Opium	Russell & Co.
,, 13	Sassoon Family	B. brig	192	Dunn	Bombay	May 1	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
,, 13	Benares	B. barque	523	Brown	Singapore	May 13	General	Dent, Beale & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 7	Race Horse	A. barque	550	Porter	Hongkong	Treasure.	Augustine Heard & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Alligator	May 30	B. brig	197	Baker	Dirom, Gray & Co.		
Androklos	Apr. 17	Danish bq	300	Boysen	Lindsay & Co.		
Anstiss	May 18	A. ship	595	Steele	Wetmore & Co.		
Antelope	June 13	A. barque	370	Roundy	Russell & Co.	Hongkong	—th Instant
Benares	June 13	B. barque	523	Brown	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Catherine	May 30	B. schr.	183	Wilson	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Duilius	May 29	B. barque	327	Maxton	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Helena	June 6	A. ship	597	Land	Russell & Co.		
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Mandarin	Apr. 20	B. barque	344	Pipon	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Nymph	June 12	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	—th Instant
Sassoon Family	June 13	B. brig	192	Dunn	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Spec	June 12	B. schr.	104	Robinson	Captain.		

We regret exceedingly to learn the total wreck of H. M. Steamer *Reynard*, on the Prata Shoal, on the 31st ultimo, with total loss of stores, ordnance, and personal stores; no lives were lost. H. M. Brig *Pilot* brought Captain Cracroft, officers, and men back to Hongkong together with the crew of the *Velocipede*. She struck on a reef, being set thirty miles to the westward of the reckoning by a strong current. Every thing was done by her commander and crew that British sailors could achieve.—*Extracted from Hongkong Register Extra, June 5.*

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

June 8, Race Horse, (Am.) *for* Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Abergeldie, Countess of Seafield, Magellan, Oliver Cromwell, Propontis, and Sea Witch.
Liverpool.—Annette Gilbert, Champion, Duchess of Lancaster, Ken, Olivier van Noord, and Panic.
Bombay.—William Goddard.
Singapore.—Quido, and Sen.
Manila.—San Benito, and Serafina.
Hongkong.—Audax, Calder, Iona, Mazeppa, and Reindeer.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1850.

	—Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1843,	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,116-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
Total,	3,274,044-9-1-2	46,714-6-0-0	3,320,759-5-1-2

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.

Pongees,	35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	8,812 ,,
Crapes,	695 ,,
Sarsnets,	2,534 ,,
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,509 ,,
Raw Silk,	415 bales = 332 peculs

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Coals. *Tons*	Iron *Tons*
Ken,	Liverpool	327	Jany. 18	2,156,560	22,040	..	60	..	..	..	..
Duchess of Lancaster,	Liverpool	396	,, 27	3,104,770	118,040	..	62	..	..	..	..
Propontis,	London	255	,, 28	1,148,310	38,000	..	45	..	..	..	..
Annette Gilbert,	Liverpool	293	Feby. 11	2,042,210	106,500	..	2,503	300	..	..	..
Magellan,	London	359	,, 18	914,200	64,300	..	932	560	..	..	..
Oliver van Noord,	Liverpool	617	,, 24	2,931,000	4,726	..	336	..	..	..	..
Oliver Cromwell,	London	527	March 6	986,360	101,321	..	1,050	2,000	..	..	..
Sea Witch,	London	336	,, 14	2,495,200	..	..	312	200	..	..	..
Panic,	Liverpool	460	,, 16	360,900	193,032	..	120	1,600	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,133
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,470	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,937	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,755	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Oolong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	..	616,257	1,344,723	121,090	347,421	137,697	167,153	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	551,626	181,748	466,230	283,311	3,974,879	5,623,708	415

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,460	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	37,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	645,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	351,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,091

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORTS COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
1 Vessel		1850—	*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	11
3 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	23,000	..
4 ,,		1851—	*Jany.* ,,	316,739	& ..	14,512	331,251	27,533	50,893	7,200	120,000	2,000	2,000	209,626	540,877	..	..	63	33,300	..
				1,103,469	13,310	15,412	1,132,191	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,654,984	1,314	115	779	62,300	11
Mandarin,	776	Feb. 22	Hongkong	60,500	..	..	60,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,500	30	..	..	..	8
Menam,	472	April 15	Hongkong	350,000	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 15th April, 1851,				1,513,969	13,310	15,412	1,542,691	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	2,065,484	1,314	115	779	62,300	27

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery & Hungmuey	Oolong	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,		1850—	*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	911
9 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	..
3 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	..	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	2,566,823	70,466	74,358	..	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	81	..
5 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	1,341,320	82,600	39,050	..	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,700	155,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
8 ,,		1851—	*Jany.* ,,	3,891,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	4,354,535	60,893	7,448	15,933	97,608	94,508	12,859	289,249	4,643,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
3 ,,			*Feby.* ,,	1,069,491	101,658	15,950	3,733	800	1,191,632	7,480	..	7,040	17,768	32,863	15,930	81,081	1,272,713	474	..	..	..
				15,876,816	589,267	339,049	3,733	274,072	17,082,937	159,541	16,746	163,683	706,152	652,602	141,177	1,841,901	18,924,838	13,088	37,100	139	911
Old England,	502	March 4	Cork	545,340	..	..	..	1,315	546,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546,655	..	..	..	..
Monarch,	337	,, 7	Cork	319,400	..	..	..	..	319,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319,400	..	..	..	..
Sheridan,	825	,, 12	London	828,166	..	1,907	..	..	830,073	..	..	200	400	100	..	700	830,773	51	..	..	..
Emperor of China,	485	,, 15	London	499,800	..	6,900	..	..	506,700	200	..	100	1,200	300	300	2,100	508,800	313	..	..	34
Trent,	236	April 14	London	233,338	..	..	..	..	233,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233,338	..	..	..	..
Albemarle,	704	,, 20	London	272,526	2,025	28,729	..	933	304,213	..	..	..	11,575	7,624	600	19,799	324,012	1,871	13,300	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 20th April, 1851,				18,575,386	591,292	376,585	3,733	276,320	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323	50,400	139	978

Cargo per *Lively* not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
16 Vessels		1850—	*Sept. to Dec. Total*	3,168,895	28,782	11,660	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	322,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22·40	864
Huntingdon,	400	Jany. 3	New York	167,306	11,000	..	178,306	127,000	17,905	49,800	37,300	31,215	10,511	273,731	452,037	32	16	..	20
S. H. Waterman,	340	,, 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	289,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	406
Saint Patrick,	896	Feby. 19	New York	129,800	..	..	129,800	110,300	19,200	234,200	130,600	14,300	26,000	535,200	665,000	..	..	..	..
Celestial,	860	March 4	New York	10,340	..	..	10,340	282,032	53,525	176,758	91,797	54,850	31,239	690,201	700,541	..	..	..	200
Carrington,	597	April 19	New York	101,754	7,862	..	109,616	115,850	7,321	221,658	80,407	25,927	10,131	461,294	570,910	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 19th April, 1851,				3,618,095	47,644	14,160	3,679,899	3,354,196	264,329	1,653,227	724,969	694,622	440,938	7,132,281	10,812,180	239	37	22·40	1,490

Cargo per *Fanny* not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Caper	Scented Caper	Sorts	Or. Pekoe	Scented Or. Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Freak,	245	Oct. 5	Sydney	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000	..	28,000	..	..	3,400	..	31,400	111,400
Marmion,	250	,, 28	Australia	76,600	2,300	..	..	..	600	..	..	79,500	..	30,100	..	..	1,800	..	31,900	111,400
Statesman,	345	Dec. 6	Sydney	114,300	39,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	153,900	2,000	163,100	..	..	5,500	2,700	173,300	327,200
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				270,900	41,900	..	..	..	600	..	..	313,400	2,000	221,200	..	..	10,700	2,700	236,600	550,000

Cargoes per *Pedlar*, *Whitby*, and *Royal Sovereign*, not yet ascertained.

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